

BOOK REVIEWS

AAHP/Dorland Directory of Health Plans. Philadelphia, PA: Dorland Healthcare Information, 2000. 369 p. \$265.00. ISBN 1-880874-63-6.

In 1995, the Group Health Association of America (GHAA) and the American Managed Care and Review Association (AMCRA) merged to form the American Association of Health Plans (AAHP). Jointly published by AAHP and Dorland Healthcare Information (www.dorlandhealth.com), this resource features contact information for more than 1,500 managed care plans in the United States. Plans include health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organizations (PPOs), utilization review organizations (UROs), exclusive provider organizations (EPOs), third party administrators (TPAs), and point-of-service (POS) options. Arranged by state, typical health plan entries feature plan name, address, telephone or fax numbers, Website, plan officers, type of plan, year established, enrollment information, and other data.

This resource also includes the AAHP code of conduct, health issues addressed by the U.S. Congress during the 1999 legislative session, plan definitions, "yellow pages" of organization members, and various indexes (company, service area). For an additional fee, purchasers of this directory can access the same data through Dorland's Website, purchase the database on diskette, or order mailing lists based on specific markets.

Although partially supported by Pfizer, this directory features advertisements from fifteen advertisers. As more than 150 million Americans are covered by some type of health plan, and many organizations contract with or market to the managed care industry, this directory provides information useful to hospital marketing directors,

medical directors, and librarians alike.

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The Annual Consumer's Guide to Health & Medicine on the Internet 2000. Edited by James B. Davis. Los Angeles, CA: Health Information Press, 2000. 958 p. \$19.95. ISBN 1-885987-18-8.

There are numerous ways for consumers and health science librarians to find health information on the Internet. Books, journals, classes, presentations, and columns in newspapers and magazines provide a constant flow of advice. However, when busy librarians try to find speedy answers, a single volume right at hand may be the fastest and easiest way to find the appropriate Website. This hefty paperback is one of those treasure troves that reference librarians like to keep nearby. It is no more than it claims: an annotated listing of Internet sites, accurate when compiled but in need of regular updating. There has been at least one earlier edition, as described in the "Introduction" and announced on the cover: "Updated! 300+ pages added!" With the modest price of \$19.95, no library should mind having to buy a new edition every year.

One might wonder about the need for a printed, paper copy of Web uniform resource locators (URLs) when there are plenty of such lists on the Web itself. However, there is nothing quite so handy or browse-able as a book, especially when, as in this case, it has annotations, illustrations of Web pages, a subject index, and comprehensive coverage. There are "70 chapters, beginning with *Abuse* and ending with *Women's Health*. Each chapter is broken down into several

subtopics that are arranged alphabetically." Most chapters are concerned with various diseases, but there are also sections devoted to "Grants & Funding for Research," "Health Care Careers & Education," "Medical Humor," "Organizations," and "Quizzes, Tools & Online Calculators." The political, legal, and administrative aspects of health care are included, as well as links to the professions of nursing, dentistry, chiropractic, osteopathy, alternative medicine, and allied health. The treatment of many topics is wide: "Fitness," for example, includes martial arts and hiking trails.

The useful annotations are purely factual, with no editorial comment or recommendations. Libraries open to the public may like to know that sexuality and suicide are as well represented as other topics. The chapter on "Organizations" has no annotations; it is twenty-seven pages of alphabetically listed titles and URLs.

The chapter on "Medical References/Resources" includes government and library sites under subtopics such as "Consumer Health," "Databases," "Gateways," and "Libraries." A few of this reviewer's favorites are not listed but are available (pleasant surprise!) through the URL for "OHSU Library: Internet Resources"—without an explanation of what "OHSU" is (Oregon Health Sciences University).

The intended audience for this book is "consumers." As with Consumers Union publications, private individuals would have to realize that the information is quickly dated, and the book would have to be purchased annually to be useful. As a reference tool in almost any kind of library, however, the modest price and wealth of information make it an excellent addition. This reviewer hopes that the compiler keeps up the annual work of updating that will continue to make

this an effective reference publication.

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WILLIS, MARK R. *Dealing with Difficult People in the Library.* Chicago, IL, and London, U.K.: American Library Association, 1999. \$28.00. 195 p. ISBN 0-8389-0760-1. ©

The author of this book holds a degree in communications and has worked for more than a decade as the community relations manager at the Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library. Although he does not have a library or information science degree, he shows significant insight regarding how library staff and directors should manage the "difficult patron."

Also, despite the fact that this book is written for public library staff, many of the depicted scenarios and offered solutions can apply to medical library settings. In fact, at least two scenarios use health care-related examples. One such scenario involves an overwhelmed library patron looking for health care information regarding her ill mother (p. 15). Another is an analogy to a hospital setting, where a nurse inadvertently dehumanizes a patient with a possible brain tumor by saying to a technician, "I've got a head for you" (p. 16).

These two examples, which occur at the outset of the book, unintentionally crystallize two important facts about the medical library setting: searching for medical information can be stressful, and patrons seeking such information—whether laypersons or professionals—can be harried or burned-out. Another book, *Coping with Difficult People in the Health Care Setting* [1], does not pertain directly to libraries but elaborates on the idiosyn-

crasies of dealing with health care professionals, who are described as "demanding" and as "expect[ing] special treatment" (p. 3). The book even devotes a chapter (pp. 111–117) to the high-tech professional (HTP), who "may become abrasive to others" (p. 113). So, in the medical library environment, guidance for coping with inherent potential conflicts can be used.

The first chapter of *Dealing with Difficult People in the Library* points out many reasons why the present-day library is prone to stress. One such reason is that the environment is constantly changing, to the extent that "change is our motto" (p. 4). This change is contradicted by the tendency and need to "control" the environment (p. 8). This contradiction causes tension for both library staff and patrons. The first chapter also highlights "workable solutions," which are elaborated on throughout the book, namely, developing communication skills, creating policies that reduce problems, and training for all library staff (pp. 4–5). Chapters 2 and 3 outline very specific techniques for how library staff can control themselves and thus control the difficult situation. The techniques are really keys to successful interpersonal communication in general.

The remaining chapters in Section I, entitled "Problem Patrons? No Problem!," are primarily devoted to specific types of problems or users. There are not only chapters on the more common occurrences of "angry" patrons or "complainers," but also chapters pertaining to dangerous, mentally ill, and homeless (with some fascinating statistics) patrons, as well as dealing with suspicions of child abuse. Many medical libraries are open to the general public, so these scenarios can indeed arise. Perhaps the chapter about dealing with children is the least relevant for the medical library setting. Most of the chapters about specific types of users and situations are structured

with goals, guidelines, and sample situations. This format, combined with the initial and closing general or summary chapters, leads to occasional redundancy across chapters of basic techniques such as "stay calm" (pp. 24, 32, 37). Nonetheless, having each chapter devoted to a specific type of scenario is useful.

The chapter called "Real Problem Cases" suggests, in some instances, referring the problem patron to "the director or some other management person" (p. 27). Following this suggestion are very practical tips as to exactly what the director should do and say. For example, the director should tell the patron exactly "which behaviors are prohibited" and that "repeating these behaviors will result in banning from the library" (p. 27). Advice follows to put that information in writing for the patron. The importance of listening to the patron's point of view is emphasized, because "the patron may point out some issue that causes or exacerbates his or her behavior" (p. 27). Although these tips may seem obvious upon reading them, under stress, a director or manager may not have the presence of mind to take these steps without some advance training or advice to do so. In fact, much of the advice in the book boils down to seemingly obvious "common sense" and good communication skills, but many of us do not demonstrate those traits when stressed.

Also in Section I is a chapter on "Taming the Internet." In this chapter, the book's intended audience of the public library is apparent. This chapter is not as helpful for academic or medical libraries. Certainly, some issues and tips do relate, but the chapter takes a somewhat simplified perspective, comparing the taming of the Internet to the taming of videos (p. 45). The chapter does not fully address the very complex role the Internet plays in our libraries.

Section II is entitled "Talking about Communication." Skills included in Section I are further developed. Section III, entitled "Preventing Problems," introduces new ideas and elaborates on previously introduced ideas. It begins with a chapter about the importance of good customer service as a means of preventing problems. Indeed, discussing "dealing with difficult people in the library" is impossible without discussing good customer service. Perhaps such a discussion would have been more useful at the outset of the book. Nonetheless, the illustrated points would be useful in devising customer service guidelines.

Section III also includes chapters about the importance of developing policies, training staff regarding policies, and improving staff morale and safety. The chapter about creating policies focuses on creating a "Rules for Patrons" document (p. 113). The guidelines are specific and very helpful, but, at least in one instance, the chapter does not draw upon some of the excellent advice stated earlier in the book. An outstanding example relates to the chapter on the homeless, which wisely advises that "when writing these rules, we need to focus on the behavior we are concerned about, and not focus on any certain group [of patrons]" (p. 59). That tip is not reiterated in quite the same way in the chapter about policies. Because of some scattered information such as this, it is important when using this book to take it in its entirety and not to skip to a particular chapter.

The appendixes include sample policies and patron rules, a sample procedure manual, and an overview of mental illnesses.

The content of *Dealing with Difficult People in the Library* is similar to two comparable books, *Serving the Difficult Customer* [2] and *Defusing the Angry Patron* [3], both part of the How-To-Do-It Manuals for Librarians series from Neal-Schu-

man. One difference is that the Neal-Schuman books take more of a workbook format. *Serving the Difficult Customer* categorizes difficult customers slightly differently than Willis's book. For example, there are chapters on passive-aggressive behavior (chapter 6) and unresponsive people (chapter 8). It also includes a useful appendix outlining guidelines from the American Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee for developing policies and procedures (pp. 155-157). These books are useful complements to Willis's book.

Dealing with Difficult People in the Library is recommended for staff at all levels, from paraprofessionals to administrators. The book can be used as a tool for assisting managers to write policies, and it gives managers important advice such as the need to empower employees to make on-the-spot decisions (pp. 111, 147). The book is also full of useful tips for front-line staff.

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References

1. UMIKER W. Coping with difficult people in the health care setting. Chicago, IL: American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1994:268.
2. SMITH K. *Serving the difficult customer: a how-to-do-it manual for library staff*. New York, NY: Neal-Schuman, 1993. (How-to-do-it manuals for librarians, no. 39.)
3. RUBIN RJ. *Defusing the angry patron: a how-to-do-it manual for librarians and paraprofessionals*. New York, NY: Neal-Schuman, 2000. (How-to-do-it manuals for librarians, no. 100.)

Medicine in Quotations: Views of Health and Disease Through the Ages. Edited by Edward J. Huth, M.D., and T. Jock Murray, M.D. Philadelphia, PA: American Col-

lege of Physicians, 2000. 524 p. \$49.00. ISBN 0-943126-83-5.

The great fun of browsing through a book of quotations comes from recognizing one's own personal and cultural beliefs echoed, validated, and challenged in the familiar and not so familiar phrases of medicine's canon. At its best, such an anthology chronicles the profession's scientific advances, as it conveys the shifting cultural perspectives of the society it serves. Essentially, the sayings vibrantly give voice to the evolving practice, role, and philosophy of medicine as they simultaneously recount the successes, failures, and developments in both the healing profession and in humanity. Part social commentary, part scientific and historical record, such a compilation is both entertaining and educational and reaches a wide audience. The general reader, historian, or practitioner can quickly glimpse entries chronologically arranged under broad subject headings to discover what has changed and what remains the same about healing, and about us, from antiquity through the new millennium.

Two distinguished medical historians, Edward Huth, M.D., editor emeritus of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*; and T. Jock Murray, M.D., professor of medical humanities and professor of medicine (neurology), Dalhousie University, have assembled the first major update of its kind in more than thirty years. Dr. Huth contributed to *Familiar Medical Quotations*, which is undoubtedly well known to many health sciences librarians. This latest collection should serve as a companion piece, because it includes the recent medical breakthroughs and the economic, social, and political changes that have occurred since the 1968 Strauss publication. The covered topics encompass such current issues and practices as: acupuncture, decision making, emotional growth, empa-

<p>thy, medical evidence, managed care, malpractice, peer review, mammography, needle aspiration, and molecular biology. Although the editors acknowledge a "slight bias" toward quotations pertaining to internal medicine and neurology (their chosen fields), they successfully manage to provide a wide range of views on a diverse array of topics that illustrate the "sometimes different thinking of different people in different times" (p. xii). This concept is well demonstrated throughout the text. It is particularly effective for subjects that many may consider solely contemporary, such as "malpractice" that, in fact, spans a list of authors and ideas from Matthew Prior, 1714, to Edward Shorter, 1991.</p> <p>The selection criteria used to determine the final 3,099 quotes from more than 5,000 possible entries include whether the quote is relevant to medical concepts and practice as</p>	<p>well as to all human affairs; whether the quote has a clear and unmistakable meaning; whether the name of the author is easily recognized; and whether the quote would be regarded a concise and compelling truth even if taken out of context. The authors choose topic names that reflect everyday vocabulary whenever possible to facilitate access for all readers. The entries are grouped under broad subjects in chronological order from oldest to most recent with more specific subjects such as "physician as patient" cross-referenced in the subject index. Each entry contains the quotation's date, author, and source and is assigned an entry number for locating quotes from either the subject index or the author-citation index. The author-citation index provides the full bibliographic information for each original source.</p> <p>Finally, this book provides a su-</p>	<p>perb and concise overview of the history of medicine through quotations. To be sure, there will be questions concerning the inclusion of some entries and authors and the exclusion of others. Indeed, it was remarkable to discover entries for the topic on grave robbing but to find no entries and no specific topic for gynecology. For that reason, the collection's value lies in its ability to show the reader how much and sometimes how little medicine and we have changed:</p> <p>"The only way to keep your health is to eat what you don't want, drink what you don't like, and do what you'd rather not." Mark Twain, 1897 (p. 130)</p> <p><i>Gail Hendler Medical Library Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center New York, New York</i></p>
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